BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1814, [NUMBER 1120

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them on the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, will on the 1st Proximo, receive sealed proposals for the supply of 2400, two Thousand four Hundred Surat Candies of Mowrah of the first quality, 1600, Sixteen hundred Candies of that quality must be of the Crop of 1813, and be delivered at the Honorable Company's Distillery at the Presidency on the 1st of April next, free from all expence to the Hon'ble Company; and the remaining 800, eight hundred Candies, to be of the Crop of 1814 and be delivered on or before the 1st of October next.

The tenders must specify the rate at which the Mowrah will be delivered at the Distillery, exempt from the payment of Customs, and other charges at the Custom-House. On its importation, the Mowrah to be subject to the approval of the Superintendant of the Distillery, or such person as Government may think proper to appoint, to examine that article as to quality.

Government having the option of retaining any Mowrah that may happen to be of an inferior quality, on such terms as the Superintendant of the Distillery may judge fair and equitable, or of throwing it on the hands of the importer who in the latter case must reexport the same at his own expence.

The existing prohibition on the importation of Mowrah to remain in full force and no Mowrah to be allowed to pass unless accompanied by a Custom House Peon, and a Certificate from the Custom Master, stating the same as being intended for the use of the Honorable Company's Distillery.

The Superintendant of the Distillery will furnish the Contractor with a receipt for the quantity of Mowrah that may be delivered at the Distillery.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE.
12th February 1814.

શરકારી•જાહેર•ખબર•થાએ

એવીજે•મોવડાં•શ્રુરતી•ખાંડી ૧૬૦૦ શોલશે•શંને ૧૮૧૩ નાં•પાકેલાં•અવલ•જાતનાં•શ્રી•મુબઇમાં•શરકારની•દારૂ•ગાલવાની•જગેહે•તાંકાં•તારીખ ૧ આવતા•આપરેલ•મહીનામાં•આપવાં•તથા•બાકી ૮૦૦ આઠશો•ખાંડી•શંને ૧૮૧૪ નાં•પાકેલાં•તા• ૧ આથતા•અકતોબર મહીનામાં•અથવા•તે•આગાલ•આપવાં• એની•વીગતે•મોવડાં•શ્રુરતી•ખાંડી ૨૪૦૦ ચોવીશશો•એ•પરમાણે•શરકારને•કાંઇ ખરચ•વેઠતાં•આપવા•શારૂ•બંદે•કીધેલાં•પરપોજાલ•આપશેતે•તા• ૧ આવતા•મહીનાનાં•દંને•રેટ•હનરાવલ•ગવરનર•કોશલમાં•લેશે *

મોવડાં•ગામ•મધે•લાવતાં•તે•ઉપર•જકાત•તથા•કશટમ•હાકુશનો•બીજો•ખરચ•બેશેકે•તે•શરકારમાંથી•માફ•થતાં મોવડાં•શાં•લાંવથી•શરકારનાં•દાંડે•ગાલવાનાં•ઠીકાંણે•સાથી•આપીએ•તે•લાવપરપોજલ•મધે•લખવો•તથા•તે•મોવડાં•શરકારની•લડીઓનો•શ્રુપરીનટેનડેનટ•એટલે•કારભારી•એકુનાં•પશંદ•આવે•એવાં•અથવા•જેકાંઇ•તે•શરકારમાંથી•મોવડાંની•જાત•તપાશવા•શારૂ•મુકરર•કરશે•તેમાં•પશંદ•આવે•તેવાં•બીજુ•જે મોવડાં•નરશાં•નીશરશેતે•જેમાકક•શ્રુપરટેનડેનટ•એનાં•વાજબી•નજરમાં•આવશે•તે•કરાર•પરમાંણે•શરકાર•રાખશે•નહીતો•મોવડાં•લાવનારાને•પાછાં•આપશે પાછાં•આપેઆથી•તે•ધનીએ•પોતાનાં•ખરચથી•પાછાં•ચડાવીને•મોવડાં•મોકલી•દેવાં *

મોવડાં•લાવાની•મનાઇછે•તે•મનાઇકાએમ•રેહેશે•ને•કશટમ•હાકુશનો•શીપાઇ•તથા•શરકારની•લડીનાં•ખરચનાં•મોવડાંછે•એવો•દાખલો•કશટમ•માશતર•પાશેથી•શાતે•નહી•હશેતો•મોવડાં•લાવા•દેશે•નહી *

શરકારની•દારૂગાલવાનાં•ઠીકાંને•મોવડાં•પોચતાં•કરશે•તેની•રશીબ•તહીનાં શ્રુપરીનટેનડેનટ•હજાર•દારને•આપશે *

તા• ૧૨ મી•ફેબરીવારી ૧૮૧૪

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

બનગ્રગીકયાણીનચેઘનછેણે

બેલીજે સેપડી ઇીનતી ખંડી ૧૬૦૦ સોલ્લેબન ૧૮૧૩ ઇીમણ પઇલીસ્મચીજંગીને મણેમજી બન ગ્રનચીરાગગાલ્લયાચીમગાઘછેબે ચેતાગીચે ૧ ઇેતેઘપ્રીઇમણીન્યાતપ્યાગી ઘણ્યાગી ૮૦૦ બન ૧૮૧૪ ઇીમતાગીચે ૧ ઇેતેઘમવેં ઘનમણીન્યાતમીચ્યાકુલી ખ્યાલીઇેઝમજસેપડી ઇીનતી ખંડી ૨૪૦૦ યાપ્રમણેબનગ્રમબ ગ્રણી ઇેચ ગળડતાખ્યાપયાબ ઘઘમે ઇેઇેપ્રપોમઇ ઇેતીઇતેતાગીચે ૧ છે તેમણીન્યાચિમ્રેગી ચેઠઇંનમઘઇ ગપનબન ગ્રેબમતઘેતીઇ

સેપડીગાપતઘણીતાત ત્યાપ બબગ્રતપમઇંમઘેબઇેઘેઘણેણી ઘેચ ઘડતોતી બનગ્રમણેનં સ મીઘેણીનસેપડીગ્રેણતેઇમ્રને બન ગ્રનચેરાગગાગ્રયાચેણીગ્રણી ઘણુ બઇેતીઇતોઘનપ્રપોબઇમણે ઇ્યાઘ બઘણીતીસેપડી બનગ્રનચેમગ્યા ચાણીઘણીનઠેંડંઠ મ્બણે ગ્રનમ ગીયાચેઘઇંણીબઇેતીઇ ઇેણી મી ઘ્યેમેગ્રેણીબનગ્રમણેં સેપડ્યા ચીમત તપાગાપયામગીતાનેમ્રીતી ઇત્યાચેઘઇંણીબઇેતીઇઇેણે ઘણી ણીસેપડીઇેચી નીચતીઇતી ઇ્યા પ્રમણેણીઘણીનઠેંડંઠયાચેપબણી ઘ્યામતણેઈઇત્યામમમપ્રમણે બ નગ્રનઠેણીતીઇમણીતનસેપડી ઘ ણામઇ ઘનતઇેતીઇઘનતગ્રેઇ્યાબ ત્યાઇણ્યાને ઇતાચેઇેચી નેણુઇ ચડણીનસેપડી પાગણીનઘ્યાણી

સેપડીઘણાપયાચીમમણી ઘ ઇેતીઘઘઇમણીઇ બમસ્તંમઘેબઇ ણીપાઈપબનગ્રનચે મઇ્યાચેઇે ચચીસેપડીઘઇેત ઘણાઘઇમ મ ઇંમસ્તનયાબમડુનબસ્મમે નબ ઇ્યાબસેપડીઘણુઇેતીઇમણી

બનગ્રનચેરાગગાગ્રયાચે ગીગ્ર ણીસેપડીણોઇચતીગ્રગીતીઇત્યાચી નણીઘતેઘીઇઘણીનઠેંડં મઇેતે ઘનયાણીઇેતમતીઇતાગીચે ૧૨ મે ઘ્રીપગીબન ૧૮૧૪ ઈંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

NURSING COWASJEE,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has by his weak capacity invented a species of Cheese called Cream Cheese, which he has exposed it to sale at his own House without the Town Walls behind the Cowasjee Patells Tank, in Parsee Street.—Where all the orders will be thankfully received.

Bombay, 19th February 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Merchant Ships, proceeding from hence, to the Port of Calcutta, may receive on board such quantity of Stone Ballast, as they require, at the expence of the Hon'ble Company; on Signing an agreement, to deliver the same at Calcutta, into such Boats, as may be provided for that purpose, by the Supreme Government.

By Order of the Marine Board,

R. MORGAN,
Secretary Marine Board.

BOMBAY,
Marine Board Office,
18th February 1814.

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Monday the 21st February instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public outcry on the late Sheriff's Office in Town a Large Dwelling House and Garden at Bhyculla now in the possession of Mr. Shank, to be sold, subject to Mortgage, the Property of BALCRUSTNA GOVINDJEE, seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issuing out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the Suit of ANDRIAN DE FRIES and others.

O. WOODHOUSE,
Late Sheriff.

BOMBAY TOWN HALL,
1st February 1814.

શરીકનુ•વેચાણ

ખબર•હાંથી•આપીએચેજે

શોમવારને•દીને•તા• ૨૧ મી•ફેબરીવારી•ચાલતા•મહીનાની•કલાક ૩ નાં• પાછલા•પોરે•જાહેર•કરીને•શરીકની•કાશીશમાં•વેચાશે•ઘર ૧ મોટુ•તથા•બાગલાંએખલાપર•હશતક•મીા•શેક•તેમાં• રેહેછેતે•વેચેય•શબજેટ•મારગેજ•તે•મીલકંત•બાલકુશનાં•ગોવીંદજીનીછે•તે•શરીફેટાચ•મારીને•કબજે•કીધેલીછે•શ્રી•હનરાબલ•રીકાડર•કોરટની•ડીકરીચી•આદરીઆંન•સીરીજ•તથા•બીજા•એવં નીકરીઆદી•બાબત *

શ્રી•મુબઇની•કોરટ

તારીખ ૧ ફેબરીવારી•શંને ૧૮૧૪

Advertisement.

In the Goods of ROGER BLACKALL MACKLIN, late of Bombay Esquire deceased.

ADMINISTRATION in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN of Bombay Esquire; All persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby appsized thereof, Bombay 18th February 1814.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

Advertisement.

SOBARAM VIZLOLL, late residing in Bhimjee Ramsett's Street, within the Town Walls of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant and Merchant, and now confined in the common Goal of Bombay, and not being charged in custody on the 16th day of October in the year of our Lord 1812, with any Debt or Debts, Sum or Sums of Money, exceeding in the whole the Sum of Bombay Rupees twenty one thousand, eight hundred and twenty and sixty five reas (21,820-0 65), do hereby give this my third public notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an Act passed in the Fifty Second year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an Act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England, and I do hereby give notice, that a true and perfect Schedule containing a discovery of all my real and personal Estate hereafter to be Sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any Creditors applying for the same by the keeper or Goaler or his Deputy of the said Goal or Prison.

SOBARAM VIZLOLL,

WITNESS,
M. MACKENZIE,
Marshall.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CHARLES YATES late an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Messrs. HENRY WOOLER and FRANCIS LUGRIN of that place, Merchants and Shopkeepers, all persons concerned therein, are therefore hereby apprised thereof.

Bombay, 11th February 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS DICKSON, late a Surgeon in the service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Madras Establishment deceased having been granted, by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES ALEXANDER MAXWELL, an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

Bombay 16th February 1814.

Advertisement.

In the Matter of the Will of MARY BROOKSBANK late of Bombay widow deceased.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the said MARY BROOKSBANK having been granted to RICHARD THOMAS GOODWIN of Bombay Esquire, the sole Executor named in the said Will; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay 18th February 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

In the Matter of the Will of JAMES BECKFORD HEARD, late a Lieutenant in the first Regiment of Native Infantry in the service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the said JAMES BECKFORD HEARD having been granted to GEORGINA A. HEARD, the Widow of the said deceased, the sole Executrix named in the said Will; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay 18th February 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Matter of the Will of RICHARD DIGHTON late Commander of the Ship Upton Castle deceased.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the said RICHARD DIGHTON, having been granted to THOMAS ALLPORT of Bombay Esquire, one of the Executors named in the said Will; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay 18th February 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of ROBERT CAMPBELL late Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased.

APPLICATION hath been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to JOHN STEWART of Bombay Merchant one of the Partners of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Company of the same place Merchants and Copartners, Creditors upon the said estate—All Persons concerned in the said estate are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay, 18th February 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUTENANT and FORT ADJUTANT THOMAS GORDON, of Surat, having taken charge of the effects of the late Lieutenant EDWIN WYNDOWE, of the Battalion of Artillery, deceased, has after the payment of Funeral expences and servants wages, lodged the balance of the Estate, amounting to Rupees Five Hundred and Thirty Five, and Seventy Five Reas (535-0-75) in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

SURAT CASTLE,
FORT ADJUTANT'S OFFICE,
10th February 1814.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEIGHTON Commanding 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. has deposited in the Honourable Company's Treasury the sum of Rupees 394-3 quarters; being the amount of some Effects, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant WM. JAYNE, of the same Corps, disposed of at Head Quarters.

Bombay, 11th February 1814.

F. TOMKINS,

HAS FOR SALE BY AUCTION THIS DAY,

VARIOUS articles of Hosiery and Saddlery as Men and Womens Cotton whole and half Stockings, Buggy Harness, Spare Bridles, Head & Reins, Rollers, Stirup Leather, Boots, Shoes, Portmanteus, Port folios, Morrocco Skins, Red and Blue Boys Caps, Globe and Cabin Lamps, Pillar, Wall and Table Shades Small quantity of Choice French Liquors, several Dozen of Coniac Brandy, Hollands Gin, Shrub, Porter and Beer.

Bombay, 18th February 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT a Rough Diamond of considerable value has been purchased by Messrs. WM. PALMER and Co. of Hyderabad, in conjunction with some Soukars of that place; and circumstances having since appeared to make them doubtful of the right of Property in the Vendor, it is requested that any Person or Persons who may have claims to such a Diamond, will transmit to Messrs. PALMER and Co. proofs of their claims. Notice is also hereby given, that, after the period of four months, if the Diamond shall remain unclaimed, Messrs. WM. PALMER and Co. will proceed to have it cut.

Hyderabad, February 8th 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a Packet will be made up at the General Post Office at 2 P. M. this day, for the transmission of Letters to Europe via Point de Galle.

J. J SPARROW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
General Post Office,
19th February 1814.

IN THE PRESS

AND

WILL BE PUBLISHED

ON MONDAY THE 21ST INSTANT,

THE

BOMBAY *CALENDAR* AND REGISTER, FOR 1814.

Price, Rupees 8.

THE COURIER *BOMBAY.*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th FEBRUARY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to comply with an application from the Government of Fort Saint George in favor of Lieutenant R. Gordon, of the Corps of Engineers on this Establishment, being employed under the Orders of the Resident in Travancore.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

The Benares Cruizer from the Gulph arrived early yesterday morning having left Bussora on the 21st of January; but we understand this arrival brings no fresh news, the accounts are chiefly from the Peninsula, and are the same as those received by the Acorn. It is stated, generally, that the whole of the country south of the Pirenees has been evacuated by the French, but this may naturally be concluded from the fall of St. Sebastian's and Pampeluna. The former of which places seems certainly to have capitulated on the 27th of August. We have published a maritime Bulletin brought by the Benares.

The arrival of the Acorn, Sloop of War, Captain Henderson, at Madras on the 3d instant, has been the means of conveying Intelligence from England up to the 9th of September, the day on which the Acorn sailed from Portsmouth: and by the arrival of the Friendship, Captain Napier, at Calcutta which Vessel sailed from the Isle of France on the 5th of December, news from England has been received up to the 23d of August at that Presidency, we are therefore enabled to fill up all the chasms, in the Overland Intelligence received so lately at this Presidency, and have selected the most interesting of the English Extracts, for this day's paper.

As all the principal heads of intelligence had been previously known and published here, we did not deem it necessary on the receipt of the various communications which have crowded upon us during the last week from both the other Presidencies to communicate them in the shape of an Extra publication. We have been favored by the loan of several English Papers of August, received by the Acorn, but in general they do not contain any articles of peculiar interest.

We are sorry that the influx of news from England, prevents us from giving any detailed account of the interesting trial which occupied the time of the Recorder's Court, during the whole of the last week; it was the trial of an indictment for forgery at Common Law, found by the Grand Jury against the Moolavee of the Court and three other persons for forging the Signature of one of the Sons of the late Nabob of Bednore, to a Bond: the Defendants were all found guilty of the forgery, and as the circumstances of the case are of a very singular and interesting nature, we shall endeavour at a future opportunity to present our readers with a particular detail of it.

In noticing, in our paper of the 6th inst. the result of the Match at Cricket, which took place in consequence of a Challenge given by the Gentlemen of the Civil Service on this Establishment, to the other Gentlemen of the Islands of Bombay and Salsette, we stated that circumstances had occurred in the progress of the Game, which had led the latter to expect better success from a second contest, and that they had therefore invited their opponents to make a further trial of their strength in the field on Monday last.

It had been determined to finish if possible one Innings before breakfast in the morning, and the other in the cool of the afternoon, but the fog which was unusually heavy on Monday, had rendered the ground so extremely wet, that it was found necessary to postpone the Game altogether, until the evening, and to confine the Match to one Innings instead of two.

The Wickets were pitched at three o'clock P. M. and the Game shortly afterwards commenced, the Challengers having the first Innings: by half past four the whole of their Wickets had been put down, and the number of Notches gained was seventy five. The defence of the Wickets then devolved on the eleven of the Civil Service, and fortune again favouring them, they succeeded in out numbering the runs of the opposite party, *having seven Wickets still standing.*

Upon a review, however, of the forces on either side, we are inclined to think that the advantage which the Gentlemen of the Civil Service have gained, is attributable not so much to their superiority in batting, as to their activity in the field: a little attention on the part of their antagonists to this point of the Game, might perhaps enable them to repeat the Challenge with a reasonable expectation of success.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant J. H. Bellassis, 2d, 5th.

Lieutenant J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster N. D. G.

William Forest, Esq. Assistant Surgeon H. M. 56th Regiment.

DEPARTURES. — Captain J. Cunningham, of 7th Regiment.

Ensign W. V. Glascott, 1st. 4th.

Lieutenant W. Pattinson, 2d, 1st.

Lieutenant A. B. Campbell, 9th Regt.

Madras Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 4.

The last dispatch from Lord Wellington stated that General Paris's detachment had retired into France, on the night of the 11th August, leaving a garrison of 800 Men in Jaca—that His Lordship had received no recent accounts from Lord William Bentinck—and that Daroca had surrendered on the 11th of August.

The Troops with which Bonaparte intended to open the Campaign in Germany amounted to 550,000 Men—we now publish a detailed statement of the disposition of this force.

The French Governor had declared the unfortunate City of Hamburgh in a state of seige—and that all assemblages in the streets of more than four persons were unlawful—that if on the first notice they did not disperse, Men should be arrested and shot—and Ladies should be arrested, whipped with rods, and imprisoned!!!

The Revolution in South America appears to have been generally successful; and the City of St. Domingo had thrown off its allegiance.

We are sorry to learn that His Majesty, continued to be afflicted with his distressing Malady.

Sir John Murray was to be tried by a Court Martial for his retreat from Tarragona—General Clinton, the second in command, on that service had arrived in England, preparatory to the investigation—A private letter from the force under Sir John, published in the Times, states, that Admiral Halloway. "with tears in his eyes" endeavoured to prevent the General from re-embarking the Troops.

A serious Insurrection of the Negroes has taken place in the South Carolina.

The loss of the enemy on the 30th of July, is estimated at 15,000 men, of whom 4000 are said to be Prisoners. This appears from the Bulletin published in London on the 16th of August.—It was understood that a Dukedom would be immediately conferred on Lord Wellington.

Suchet is stated to be at Barcelona with 30,000 men, where he is watched by Lord William Bentinck, in command of an equal force—and with the exception of the troops under Suchet—and the garrison of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna, Spain appears to have been liberated.

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It is said that three divisions of Lord Wellington's Army are quartered in France.

It is reported that General Officers in the Company's Service, are to rise to the rank of Lieutenant General.

Saragosa surrendered to General Mina the day Lord Wellington completed his victory over Soult.

H. M. Sloop of War Pelican, has taken the United States Sloop Argus, after an action of 43 minutes.

Lord Whitworth had proceeded to Ireland.

A frigate it was expected, would be dispatched early in October, to bring out General Hislop.

The accounts in the English Papers confirm those previously received overland of the movements of the Allies in the North of Germany, but comprise only the interval of a few days after the termination of the Armistice.

We understand the Rose had arrived at and left the Cape.

The Marchioness of Ely, Coldstream, City of London and Broxbornebury, arrived off Portsmouth on the 10th of August.

General Vincent with 700 men had attacked and beaten 3500 Americans, and taken prisoners Generals Chandler and Vincent,

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Statement of the strength and disposition of the French armies in Germany, on the eve of the renewal of hostilities:

Armies	Force	Positions
Marshal Davoust, (Prince of Eckmuhl)	103,030	Lower Elbe Dantzic &c. &c.
Marshal Oudinot, (Duke of Reggio)	73,000	Lubinau, in Lusatia.
Marshal Ney, (Prince of Moskwa)	200,000	Main army in Silesia
Bonaparte, Emperor	50,000	Pirna, Dresden & line of the Upper Elbe.
Marshal Augereau, (Duke of Castiglione)	60,000	Army of Reserve.
General Wrede	25,000	Bareuth & Bamberg (Bavarians) Munich.
Marshal Kellermann (Duke of Valmy)	unknown	Frankfort, forming 2d army of Reserve.
Eugene Beauharnois (Vicroy of Italy.)	50,000	Verona, &c.

Grand total 555,000 applicable to the approaching contest: of this 100,000, are cavalry, commanded by Murat, King of Naples.

Lord Burghurt is said to be on the eve of departing for the Continent on a mission from the British Government.

It is remarkable that the Austrian army in Bohemia, acting against France, is now under Prince Schwartzenberg, who was formerly Minister at Paris, and who in the last year resigned that situation to undertake the same command of the Austrian forces in union with the French.

It is understood that Lord Walpole, who sailed lately from Leith for the Continent, is deputed to St. Petersburgh, to meet the American Commissioners, Messrs. Galatin and Bayard, appointed to adjust the differences between Great Britain and the United States, under the mediation of the Court of Russia.

Yesterday a Cadiz Mail arrived, bringing advices to the 27th of July. The Cortes have decreed a Monument to be erected on the fields of Vittoria, in commemoration of the glorious battle of the 21st of June. However we may applaud in the abstract such proofs of national gratitude, it would have been more satisfactory to us to have found that the Cortes had issued a decree for raising a new army of 103000 men. Except the enemy's forces in Catalonia, and the blockaded garrisons of Pampeluna and St: Sebastian, the whole of Spain is now free from the enemy, and the fullest opportunity is afforded for raising new levies, and for the training of nearly the whole population of Spain to arms: instead of appeals to the patriotism of the People we find the Spanish Papers engaged in idle discussions relative to the banished Nuncio, who, it appears, now, is gone to Portugal, instead of Sicily, which was first pointed out as the place of his exile. The effects of his intrigues, it appears, is still dreaded.

The accounts in the Cadiz Papers from Catalonia, are not of so recent a date as the advices that have been received through either channels. They present us, however, with a very fair Picture of the obstacles which are to be surmounted before that Province is delivered from the enemy,

We learn by the Snap sloop of war arrived at Falmouth from St. Andero, in eleven days, that Lord Wellington had summoned the garrison of St. Sebastian's to surrender on the 19th of August; which being refused, the bombardment immediately commenced. The Snap sailed on the 19th ult. so that we cannot speak as to any results.

We are sorry to hear, that Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton has been compelled from bad health to relinquish his command in Spain, and that dysentery has began to prevail among the troops.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, was held on Wednesday, in consequence of a Requisition presented to the Court of Directors for that purpose. Mr. Peter Moore submitted two propositions to the Court. The first, which was carried with scarcely any opposition, contained a most earnest recommendation from the Court of Proprietors to the Court of Directors, that the latter should again apply to His Majesty's Ministers, and to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to give their sanction to such measures as should be competent to authorise the Property Tax on the dividends of the Capital Stock to be charged on those Territorial Revenues which the said Capital Stock had exclusively acquired, and to defray the amount as an ordinary out-going of the Company." The Second was a Resolution for enlarging the salary of the Members of the Court of Directors; the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, who at present have 500*l*. per annum for their attendance, to be allowed 1500 *l* and the other Directors who now receive 300*l*. per annum to have 1000*l*.—This proposition was laid on the table, and will be discussed on Wednesday, the 6th of October.

Previous to the removal of the Crown Prince of Sweden from Stralsund to Berlin, he in company with Gen. Moreau, reviewed the British regiments sent to garrison Stralsund, with whose appearance and discipline they expressed themselves highly satisfied. After the review, the Crown Prince gave a grand dinner to the principal Officers, at which the health of Lord Wellington, and the continuance of the glorious triumphs of the British arms in the peninsula, was drank with the most enthusiastic applause, the Crown Prince and General Moreau expressing their confidence, that the British Hero would yet atchieve glories beyond those already won by him, and render services still more important to the cause of nations. It was ascertained, that Moreau would not take any actual command against the French, but would merely accompany the Crown Prince as a private friend, and assist him with his counsels.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

AUGUST 11, 1813.

Yesterday the Purser of the Coldstream reached the East India House, bringing intelligence of the safe arrival of the undermentioned ships from India and China off Portsmouth, under convoy from St. Helena, of the Niemen, Astrea and Bucephalus, (the latter ship having on board 1,000,000 of dollars) viz:

From Bengal—The Warren Hastings, Castle Huntley, Lord Keith and Alexander.

From Madras—The Marchioness of Ely, Coldstream, Broxbornebury, and City of London.

From China—The David Scott and Royal George.

From Bombay—The Lord Duncan and Hannah.

The Hindostan, Mary, Severn and Clarkson, country ships, from Bengal; the Echo, Arab, Hannah, and Eliza, South Sea Whalers; the Oxford and Hercules, transports.

The Bengal and Madras ships left Point de Galle on the 21st of March, arrived at St. Helena on the 13th of June, and sailed thence on the 19th of the same month.

LONDON GAZETTE.

AUGUST 22, 1813.

DOWNING STREET AUGUST 22 1813.

A dispatch of which the following is an Extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated.

Lazaca, August 11. 1813.

No particular change has taken place in the position of the contending armies on this frontier since I addressed your Lordship on the 4th inst.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that the enemy's fortified post at Zaragosa surrendered, by capitulation, to General Mina, on the 30th ult. He has taken there above 500 prisoners, 47 pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of ammunition, arms, clothing, &c,

The last accounts which I have received from Lieut. Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck are of the 1st. inst; he was then in the neighbourhood of Tarragona.

I enclose a return of killed and wounded, who were not included in the return transmitted in my dispatches to your Lordship of the 1st and 4th instant.

Supplementary Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. from the 30th of July to the 11j of August, 1813, inclusive.

14th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Hussars, K. G. L.—1 Lieutenant 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

3d, or Buffs 1st Batt. 1 Captain, 3 rank & file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 24 rank and file wounded.

31st Foot 2. Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 23 rank and file, wounded.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 Lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

57th Foot, 1st Batt,—3 rank and file killed; 2 Serjeants, 19 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt,—1 rank and file killed; 1 Staff, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 19 rank and file, wounded.

74th Foot—1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 33 rank and file, wounded.

88th Foot, 1st Batt,—3 rank and file, wounded.

22d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file missing.

TOTAL BRITISH LOSS—2 Captains 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer 153 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED,—JULY 30.

3d, Buffs,—Capt. Walsh.

47th Foot Capt. Whiting.

BRITISH OFFICERS WOUNDED—JULY 30.

1st Hussars, K. G. L.—Lieut. Iren, slightly.

3d, or Buff,—Lieut. Cofelough, slightly.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Capt. Girdlestone, Ensign Wm. Smith, severely.

45th Foot—Lieut. Humfrey, severely.

60th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Dodgin, slightly: Captain Goldie (Major), Lieut. Hockin, severely, Lieutenant Dobbin, slightly.

74th Foot—Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. P. Trench, slightly; Capt. Moore (Major), Lieut. Pattison, Lieut. Duncomb, severely; Lieut. Tew, slightly.

AUGUST 1,—60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Adj. Kent, slightly

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, AT THE SIEGE OF ST. SEBASTIAN, UNDER THE COMMAND OF SIR ROWLAND HILL, ON THE 2D AUGUST 1813.

2d AUGUST.—4th West India Regt. Capt. A. Hamilton, Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Barnes, sev.; 6th Foot, 1st Batt. Major Campbell, Lieuts. Tarleton and Addison, sev.; Lieut. Everest, slightly; 20th Foot, Lieut-Col. Wacuhope, Lieut. Rotton, sev.; Lieut. Luryens, slightly! 24th foot, 2d Batt. Lieut. Col. Kelly, Capt. Lepper, sev.; Capt. Creek-A j. Fleming. slightly; 58th Foot, 2d Batt. Maj. Campbell, Lieuts. Shea and Lamprier, Ensign Baylle, sev.; Capt. Westropp, Lieut. Hayton, sightly; 95th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Pemberton, sev.; Brunswick Light Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Herrizberg, Lieut. Broembson, slightly; Lieut. Koskenbar, Ensign Guyer, severely.

LONDON AUGUST 24, 1813,

Dispatches wererecieved on Sunday evening from Lord Wellington to the 13th ult. brought by the Speculator Lugger.—Both St. Sebastian and Pampeluna continued to hold out,—The following Bulletin was issued yesterday:—

War Department, Aug. 22; 1813.

"Dispatches have been received this evening from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lazaca; 21st of August.

"Nothing of consequence had occurred in that neighbourhood since the date of the last dispatches.

"Lord W. Bentinck was near Tarragona upon the 1st of August."

DOWNING-STREET,—AUGUST 29, 1813.

A dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lazaca, 18th August, 1813.

The enemy's detachment under General Paris, which had remained at Jaca since it retired from the Ebro, retired again from that place into France on the night of the 11th. A garrison of eight hundred men has been left in Jaca.

No movement has been made by the allied troops, nor any of consequence by the enemy, since my last report.

I have no recent accounts from Lieutenant General Lord William Bentick.

I learn from General Mina, that Duroca surrendered on the 11th instant.

DOWNING-STCEET, SEPT. 4, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquiss of Wellington, dated.

Lazaca, August 25, 1813.

Mo movement of importance has been made by the enemy, or by the allies, since I transmitted my last report.

I have received reports from Lieut.-Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck to the 19th instant, copies and extracts of which I have the honour to enclose: from which it appears, that Marshal Suchet collected the troops under his command at Villa Franca on the 10th consisting of from 25 to 30,000 men, and Lord Wm. Bentinck those he had within his reach in position on the river Gayas, having suspended all the operations of the siege of Tarragona.—His Lordship, however was not satisfied with his position, which he could not occupy in sufficient strength, as he had not been joined by all the troops which he expected, and which was liable to be turned on both flanks. He therefore ratired upon Bambrills without loss, in proportion as Marshal Suchet advanced, leaving Tarragona open, which place the French have blown up and evacuated; and Marshal Suchet has again retired towards Barcelona.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention particularly to the enclosed report of Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, of the conduct of a detachment of the Brunswick Hussars, in an affair with the enemy on the 15th.

I entirely approve of Lieut.-General Lord Wm. Bentick, having retired, as he had not been able to collect his whole force, and did not consider himself sufficiently strong to fight a general action with the enemy.

[Lord William Bentinck's dispatch follows in the Gazette; but it adds nothing to the information contained in the above extract.—His Lordship conludes his letter by saying,—"If there had been any fair chance of success, I should have given (the enemy) battle."

Camp, near Cambrills, Aug 16, 1813.

MY LORD,—in obedience to your directions, I marched yesterday afternoon, with the brigade of cavalry under my commad beyond Nulles and Villabella, and reconnoitered the enemy's column, which was advancing upon Vallas. As soon as we began to retire, the enemy followed us both with cavalry and infantry, and a squadron of the 4th Hussars pressed closely upon our rear-guard, formed by Capt. Wulffen's troops of the Brunswick Hussars, and attempted to charge and over power it. The enemy was opposed each time with determined spirit and bravery; and Capt. Ericheson, with his troops, being sent to the support of Captain Wulffen, the enemy were driven back; with the loss of one Officer killed, another Officer wounded, and between 20 and 30 men left sabred on the field. Sixteen prisoners and eleven horses fell into our hands. I had sincere pleasure in observing the spirit displayed by the Officers and men of the Bruns-wick Hussars.

Lieutenant Colonel Schrader, at all times zealous, was particularly useful on this occasion in restraining the impetuosity of his men.

Circumstanced as we were, with a strong column of the enemy far advanced upon our right flank, and two battalions of infantry (as I was informed by the prisoners) upon our left and rear, and in an enclosed country, I did not deem it prudent to pursue the advantage we had gained.

I regret to say, that Cornet Radant, of the Brunswick Hussars, was wounded, and taken; and I subjoin a return of the remainder of the wounded and missing.

I have the honor to be, &c.

FRED. BENTINCK, Colonel.

Lieut.-General Lord Wm. Bentinck:

WOUNDED AND MISSING—*20th Lt. Drags.*—2 privates, 2 horses missing.

Brunswick Hussars—6 privates wounded, 6 privates missing; 4 horses killed, 2 horses wounded, 2 horses missing.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-General Lord Wm. Bentinck to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Hospitalet, August 19, 1813.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy blew up Tarragona last night, and have retired.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 4, 1813.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to Mr. Croker dispatches from Capt. Sir George Collier, dated from Passages the 27th and 28th ult. announcing that a successful attack was made upon the island of Santa Clara, at the mouth of the harbour of Saint Sebastian, at three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, by the boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant the Hon. James Arbuthnot, of H. M. S. Surveillante.

The boats were manned by the seamen and marines, and by a party of Soldiers, under the command of Capt. Cameron, of the 9th Regt. The only landing-place was under a flight of steps, commanded by a small entrenchment thrown upon the West point, and completely exposed to the fire from grape of the whole range of works on the West side of the rock and walls of St. Sebastian's. These local circumstances enabled a very small garrison of an Officer and 24 men to make a serious resistance, by which two of our men were Killed, and one officer of the Army, and another of the Marines, and 15 Seamen and marines, were wounded.

The conduct of the officers and men was highly meritorious; each was anxious to be foremost. Lieutenant Bell of the Royal Marines, had the good fortune first to succeed in getting on shore, and was immediately followed by Captain Cameron, of the 9th, and Captain Henderson of the engineers.

Sir George Collier further states, that the batteries against St. Sebastian's had opened again on the morning of the 26th, and continued a terrible fire on the place to the date of Sir George's last communication. A new sailor's battery had been erected on the island of Santa Clara, by which the works of the place would be enfiladed.

The casualties in the breaching batteries were few, and of the seamen, there had been but one wounded.

KILLED.—N. Adkins, second mate, W. Foster, seaman of the Isabella transport.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Chadwick, 9th Regt. Lieut. Raye, R. M. of H. M. Ship Ajax; nine seamen and marines of the Surveillante; two seamen of the President; a Midshipman (name not reported) of the Ajax; three seamen of the Isabella, and Millbank transports.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE. AUGUST 24, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Maples, of his Majesty's Sloop Pelican to Vice Admiral Thornbrough, and transmitted by the latter Officer to J. W. Croker, Esq.

H. M. S. Sloop Pelican, St. David's Head. East five Leagues, August 14.

I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders to me of the 12th instant, to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of an American Sloop of War, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me, that he had seen a vessel, apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E; at four o'clock this morning, I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser: made all sail in chase, at half past five came alongside of her, she having shortened sail, and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance), when, after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides 43 minutes, when we lay her alongside, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colours. She proves to be the United States sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, eighteen 24 pdr. carronades, and two long 12 pdrs; had on board when she sailed from America (2 months since) a complement of 149 men, but in the action 139, commanded by Lieut. Commandant W. H. Allen, who I regret to say, was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant Officers and crew (which consisted of 116; the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves; but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my First Lieutenant, Thomas Walsh; of Mr. Wm. Glanville, Acting-master: Mr. Wm. Ingram, Purser, who volunteered his services on deck: and Mr. Richard Scott, Boatswain.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is small: one Master's mate, Mr. Wm. Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating, by his courage and example, all around him: and one able seaman, John Emery, besides five seamen, wounded, who are doing well: that of the enemy I have not yet been able to ascertain, but it is considerable; her Officers say, about 40 killed and wounded.

(Signed) J. F. MAPLES, Commander.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
JULY 20, 1813.

DOWNING STREET, JULY 24.

Captain M'Douall, Aid-de-Camp to Sir G. Prevost, arrived this day with dispatches, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following are Extracts:—

The first dispatch is dated Head-quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, May 18, and gives an account of the depture of Fort York, by the Americans, on the 27th of April. [The particulars we gave lately from the American Papers.] The American force wss enumerated at from 1,850 to 3,000 men; the British at 600 including militia and dock-yard men.

It became too evident (says Sir Roger Sheaffe) that our numbers and means of defence were inadequate to the task of maintaining possession of York, against it. The troops were withdrawn towards the town, and were finally ordered to retreat on the road to Kingston; the powder magazine was blown up, and the new ship, and the naval stores destroyed. The loss sustained in the defence made was—62 killed. 34 wounded, 62 taken prisoners, seven missing.

The second dispatch dated June 1, relates an ineffectual attack on Suchett's harbour, May 29th, by a detachment under the command of Colonel Baynes. embarked in boats under the conduct of Commodore Sir James Yeo:

"At day-break (say Colonel Baynes) a landing was effected in good order and with little loss, although executed in the face of a corps formed with a field piece in the wood, and under the enfilade of a heavy gun of the enemy's principal battery. The advance was led by the grenadiers of the 100th Regt. with undaunted gallantry, which no obstacle could arrest: a narrow causeway, in many places under water not more than four feet wide and about 400 paces in length, which connected the island with the main land, was occupied by the enemy in great force with a six-pounder. It was forced and carried in the most spirited manner and the gun taken before a second discharge could be made from it; a tumbril, with a few rounds of ammunition, was found, but unfortunately the artilleryman were still behind, the schooner (conveying two six-pounders, with a section of the Royal Scots, and eight companies of other regiments not having been able to get up in time) and the troops were exposed to so heavy and galling a fire from the numerous but almost invisible foe as to render it impossible to halt for the artillery to come up. The gun-boat which had covered the landing, afforded material aid, by firing into the woods; but the American soldiers secure behind a tree, were only to be dislodged by the bayonet. The spirited advance of a section produced the flight of hundreds; from this observation, all firing was directed to cease, and the deachtment being formed in as regular order as the nature of the ground would admit, pushed forward through the wood upon the enemy, who, although greatly inperior in numbers, and supported by field pieces, and a heavy fire from their fort, fled with precipitation to their block-house and fort, abandoning one of their guns. Many of the enemy fell in their enclosed barracks, which were set on fire by our troops; at this point the further energies of the troops became unavailing. The block-house and stock-house and stockaded battery could not be carried by assault, nor reduced by field-pieces, had we been provided with them: the fire of the gunboats proved inefficient to attain that end; light and adverse winds continued, and our larger vessels were still far off. The enemy turned the heavy ordnance of the battery to the interior defence of his post. He had set fire to the store-houses in the vicinity of the fort—Seeing no object within our reach to attain, that could compensate for the loss we were momentarily sustaining from the heavy fire of the enemy's cannon, I directed the troops to take up the position on the crest of the hill we had charged from. From this position they were ordered to re-embark, which was performed at our leisure, and in perfect order, the enemy not presuming to shew a single soldier without the limits of his fortress. But one sentiment animated every breast, that of discharging to the utmost of their power their duty to their King and country:—but one sentiment of regret and mortification prevailed on being obliged to quit a beaten enemy, whom a small band of British soldiers had driven before them for three hours, through a country abounding in strong positions of defence, but not offering a single spot of cleared ground favourable for the operations of disciplined troops, without having fully accomplished the duty we were ordered to perform."

Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Total—1 General Staff, 3 serjeants, 44 rank and file, killed; 3 Majors, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 172 rank and file, 2 engineers, wounded; 2 Captains, 1 Ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded and missing.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Captain A. Gray, Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

Wounded—8th or King's Regiment: Major Evans, slightly, Captain Blackmore, dangerously, Captain Tythe, severely, Lieut. Nuttall, since dead, Lieut. Lowry, Ensign Greig, prisoner; 104th Regt. Majors Drummond and Moodie, Capt. Shore, slightly, Capt. Leonard, severely, Lieuts. Rainford, Moore, Delancey; Glengarry Light Infantry, Captain M'Pherson, severely Ensign Matthewson, slightly.

A third dispatch, dated June 7, reports the result of a gallant affair which took place between the armed vessels of the enemy and our gun-boats, supported by detachments from the garrison of Isle an Noix, on the 3d instant, in the neighbourhood of that post, which terminated in the capture of the vessels Eagle and Growler, each mounting eleven guns, with 4 officers and 4 men. This feat was performed under the direction of Major Taylor, of the 100th regt. who held the temporary command at the Isle an Noix, during the absence, on duty, of Lieut. Col. Hamilton; and the detachments were composed of the Royal Artillery and 100th regiment. The following officers distinguished themselves, viz. Captain Gordon, of the Artillery; Lieut. Williams, Ensigns Dawson, Gibbon, and Humphries, of the 100th regt. and Lieut. Lowe, of the Marines. In the contest, which was maintained for 3½ hours, we had three men wounded; the enemy lost one man killed, and eight wounded.

In a fourth dispatch, dated June 14, Sir George Prevost sends Col. Proctor's account of an attack made on the morning of 5th of May, upon the British forces at the Miaraas, under his command, by a superior force of the enemy, in which the Americans were completely defeated, with a loss, in killed and prisoners, computed at between 1000 and 1200 men. The troops under Colonel Proctor consisted of about 450 rank and file, regulars of the 41st foot and Newfoundland regiment, and about 400 militia. The loss was 13 rank and file killed; 41 rank and file wounded, and 37 rank and file prisoners;—500 prisoners were taken from the Americans, besides those in the possession of the Indians, of whom the number was not ascertained when the dispatches were sent away.

"The attack (says Colonel Proctor) was very sudden, and on both sides of the river. The enemy were for a few minutes in possession of our batteries, and took some prisoners. After a severe contest, though not of long continuance, the enemy gave way; and, except the body of those who sallied from the fort, must have been mostly killed or taken. In this decisive affair, the officers and men of the 41st regt. who charged and routed the enemy near the batteries, well maintained the long established reputation of the corps. Where all deserve praise, it is difficult to distinguish. Captain Muir, an old officer. who had seen much service, had the good fortune to be in the immediate command of these brave men.—Besides my obligations to Captain Chambers, for his unwearied exertions preparatory to, and on the expedition, as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, I have to notice his gallant conduct in attacking the enemy near the batteries at the point of the bayonet; a service in which he was well supported by Lieuts. Bullock and Clements of the 21st, and Lieut. Le Breton of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. The courage and activity displayed through the whole scene of action by the Indian Chiefs and warriors, contributed largely to our success"

The Colonel retired to Sanwhick, from whence he dates his letter, May 14, and in conclusion says,—"I had not the notion of retaining my situation on the Miami. Half of the militia had left us. I received a deputation from the Chiefs counselling me to return, as they could not prevent their people, as was their custom after any battle of consequence, returning to their villages with their wounded, their prisoners, and plunder, of which they had taken a considerable quantity in the boats of the enemy. Before the ordnance could be withdrawn from the batteries, I was left with Tecumseh, and less than twenty chiefs and warriors: a circumstance that strongly proves that, under present circumstances at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one, or permanent, though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance; and indeed have not left any thing behind."

Killed Wounded and missing.—Total—1 drummer, 13 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 37 rank and file, prisoners.

Officers Wounded and Prisoners.—41st Regt.—Lieut. Bullock, Lieuts. M'Intire and Hatts, prisoners; Militia.—Captain Bandy (since dead).

In his last despatch, Sir George Prevost transmits Col. Vincent's report of a feat of distinguished valour and enterprise, atchieved near Burlington Bay, on 6th June. The Col. commanding a division at Burlington, at the head of Lake Ontario, received intelligence that the enemy had advanced with a force, consisting of 3,500 men, nine field pieces, and 250 cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking his position. Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey having been sent forward with the light companies of the King's and 49th regts. advanced close to and accurately ascertained the enemy's position, and proposed to Col. Vincent a night attack on his camp, which the latter adopted.

"The enemy's camp (says he) was distant about seven miles. About half past eleven, I moved forward with the 5th company of the 8th (or King's), and the 49th regts, amounting together to only 704 firelocks: Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, who conducted with great regularity and judgment, gallantly led on the attack. The enemy was completely surprised, and driven from his camp, after having repeatedly formed in different bodies, and been as often charged by our brave troops, whose conduct throughout this brilliant enterprize was above all praise. The action terminated before day light, when three guns, and one brass howitzer, with three tumbrils, two Brigadier Generals, Chandler and Winder, first and second in command, and upwards of 100 Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and privates, remained in our hands. Not conceiving it prudent to expose our small force to the view of the enemy; who, though routed and dispersed, was still formidable as to numbers and position, he having fled to the surrounding heights, and having still four or five guns, the troops were put in motion at day break, and marched back to their cantonments. After we had retired, and it had become broad day, the enemy ventured to re-occupy his camp; only, however, for the purpose of destroying his incumbrances, such as blankets, carriages, provisions, spare arms, ammunition, &c. after which he commenced a precipitate retreat, towards the Forty Mile Creek, where he effected a junction with a body of 200 men, who were on their march for Niagara to reinforce him"

Col. Vincent expresses his particular obligations to Lieutenant Col. Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, who suggested the plan of operations; also to Major Plenderleath, who commanded the 49th Regt. by whose decision and prompt efforts, the surprize of the enemy's camp was compleated, and all his efforts to make a stand were rendered ineffectual by the bayonet, which overthrew all opposition; a party of the 49th, with the Major at their head, gallantly charged some of the enemy's field pieces, and brought off two six-pounders. Major Ogilvie led on, in the most gallant manner, the five companies of the King's Regt. and whilst one half of that highly disciplined and distinguished corps supported the 49th Regt. the other part moved to the right, and attacked the enemy's left flank, which decided the midnight contest. Major Glegg, Brigade Major to the Forces; Capts. Chambers, 41st Regt. M'Dowal, and Milnes; Mr. Brook, Paymaster of the 49th; and Mr. Hackett, Acting Staff-Surgeon to the army (by whose judicious arrangements the wounded have received every attention, and are most of them likely to be restored to the service), are mentioned in terms of high commendation.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, June 6.

TOTAL.—1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 19 rank and file killed; 2 Majors, 5 Captains, 2 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 1 Fort Major, 9 Serjeants, 2 drummers, 113 rank and file wounded; 3 Serjeants 52 rank and file wounded.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

King's Regt.—Lieut. Hooper. Staff—Fort Major Taylor, severely, 8th or King's regt.—Major Ogilvie, Capt. Monday, severely, not dangerously; Capt. Goldrick, Lieuts. Weyland and Boyd, slightly. 49th Regt.—Major Plederleath, severely, not dangerously; Brigade Major Clark, dangerously; Brigade Major Dennis, and Captain Manners, slightly; Ensign Davy, dangerously; Adjutant Stean, slightly.

Sir George Prevost, in transmitting the above dispatch, observes "To the just measure of praise given by Col. Vincent to Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, for the zeal, intelligence and gallantry displayed by him on this occasion, I have to add, that so great was the desire of that meritorious officer to arrive at his post, and share in the arduous duties of the army to which he had been appointed, that he walked in snow shoes, in the depth of last winter, through the wilds lying between the Canadas and New Brunswick."

In addition to the above report of Col. Vincent, Sir G. Prevost states, that the enemy made a movement to their rear, in consequence of the attack of their camp, and retired to the Fort Mile Creek, when Sir James Yeo's flotilla had appeared in the offing. The Commodore (say's Sir George,) after communicating with Colonel Vincent, proceeded with the reinforcements of troops I had put on board his vessels at Kingston, towards the enemy's second camp and when the last intelligence left him, his squadron had to successfully cannonaded it, that the mass of the Americans were retreating with precipitation, and our troops pressing upon them. Several of their boats have fallen into our possession. The attack made upon Sackett's Harbour, the 29th ult. which terminated in the destruction of the naval stores accumulated at that port, induced the enemy's fleet to cease co-operating with the army, and to return suddenly into port, since which time Commodore Chauncey has not ventured upon the Lake.

LONDON,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1813.

A Telegraphic Dispatch to the Admiralty from Plymouth, on Sunday announced, the anxiously expected arrival of the *Fanny*; and at an early hour on Monday morning the Hereditary Prince of Orange reached town; charged with Lord Wellington's dispatches, the substance of which was immediately communicated to the Lord Mayor, and a Bulletin was issued, informing his Lordship that there had been "a series of actions with "the French army, under Marshal Soult, from the "25th ult. to the 2d instant the result of which has "been the DEFEAT & RETREAT of the Enemy from "the Spanish frontiers INTO FRANCE, with the LOSS "of FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN, including about FOUR "THOUSAND PRISONERS. The loss of the allied army "is about 6000 men." In the course of the day the Dispatches were published, in the Papers. They present fresh and more splendid proofs of the consummate ability and military skill of Lord Wellington, and of the irresistible bravery and heroic devotion of his troops. They have carried the military reputation of their country to the pinnacle of military glory. Their triumphs have been gained, not over untried soldiers and unexperienced Chieftains, but over the choicest of the enemy's troops; and over the most distinguished of his leaders; over the man who was selected from among the most renowned of his Marshals in Germany, and sent from the banks of the Elbe, to turn the adverse tide of the fortunes of France in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees. To invest him with power and dignity commensurate with the great designs that he was expected to achieve,—we are informed by Lord Wellington that Soult had been appointed by Bonaparte Lieutenant of the Emperor and Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies in Spain, and of the Southern Provinces of France. Of the presumption of his hopes we may form some idea from a circumstance adverted to by Lord Wellington, that they were not confined to the raising of the blockade of Pampeluna, as he had brought into Spain a large body of cavalry and a great number of guns, neither of which could be used to any great extent on the ground where the actions were fought. The artillery was prudently sent into France after the battle of 28th, and the remainder of his operations, as far as Soult was concerned, considered in providing for his own retreat.

The loss of the British and Portuguese, in the operations from the 25th of July to the 2d of August, amounts to 862 killed, and 6047 wounded and missing; of which 540 British were killed, 4092 wounded and missing; Portuguese killed 322, wounded and missing 2018.

The total loss, since the commencement of the siege of St. Sebastian, has been 351 killed, and 1972 wounded and missing. The Park and Tower guns were fired yesterday in celebration of the victory. The bells rung joyous peals—the people thronged into the streets, to-wards Downing-street and the Horse Guards, and all principal places of public resort, asking for all the intelligence they could obtain, and exchanging congratulations on the triumph of the illustrious Wellington and the allied armies under his command.

LONDON,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1813.

Soult, before he entered Spain, issued a proclamation to his Army, in which he says, "that he had been sent by the Emperor to take the command of his armies in Spain; and that his Imperial Majesty's instructions, and his own intentions, were to drive the British across the Ebro, and celebrate the Emperor's birth-day in the town of Vittoria." A copy of this proclamation was found among part of his baggage which fell into our hands.

The movement of Soult against Sir R. Hill on the morning of the 30th, is described by an eye-witness of the battle as a most skilful and well-executed military operation, which would have deceived any other General but Lord Wellington. Having left in his former and almost inaccessible position, a sufficient force to present the *appearance* of his whole army, by the art with which it was disposed, he moved with the greater part of his troops against the division of Sir R. Hill, whose distance from the centre of our line would have prevented its receiving any succours in time, had not the movements of our Commander commenced with

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

those of the foe, whose intention he immediately penetrated. A less experienced General, trusting to appearances, would have remained in his positions with all his force, lest he should be attacked if he detached any to relieve a distant corps, by the whole army of his opponent, which seemed at hand to seize the opportunity. Lord Wellington did not hesitate a moment: notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, and the apparent force of the enemy, he determined to try its reality; and the event answered his expectations. He overthrew the troops Soult had left behind him, and followed them, sword in hand, to the field, where, though severely pressed by an immense superiority, Sir R. Hill maintained his post with the most heroic resolution. At the most critical moment, this gallant chieftain perceived the British colours waving on the mountains in the rear of the enemy, whose front he then attacked in its turn with redoubled courage, whilst his men hailed with a general shout the approach of their fellow warriors. This moment, full of grandeur and sublimity, heightened by the wild nature of the scenery, and the magnificent appearance of the armies of so many nations engaged together, was decisive. The French wavered, and seeing themselves almost cut off, commenced their retreat; and thus paid a reluctant homage to the superior valour of men, and the towering genius of their illustrious Commander.

The convoy, which the Extraordinary Gazette states to have been captured by Major General Byng's brigade, was a very large one, and was destined for the supply of Pampeluna with provisions.

A letter has been received from an officer of high rank at the head quarters of Lord Wellington, stating it to be indispensably necessary that the Allies should push through all the defiles, and establish a post in France, because, while Soult holds any of the passes, it is impossible for Lord Wellington to reconnoitre, or to learn what reinforcements, he receives—what movements he makes, or what projects he forms. Lord Wellington *was struck by a spent bullet, which lodged in his sash:* The Marquis of Worcester was struck by a ball, and fell from his horse; but this brave young Nobleman being only stunned, he was soon ready again to partake in the glory of his comrades.

The following is given as a list of the Officers serving in Germany and Italy.

At Head-quarters, Gorlitz—Bonaparte; Berthier; Gen. Count Eble, commanding the Artillery; Lery, Engineer; Walthier, Cavalry of the Imperial Guard and the General Staff. *Line of the Lower Elbe,*—Davoust, and under him Vandamme. *Lusatia*—Marshall Oudinot *Silesia*, commanding Corps—Marshals Mortier, Victor, Marmont, Macdonald, and Gouvion St. Cyr; Generals Arright, Bertrand, Regnier, and Lauriston. *Bareauth and Bamberg*—Marshal Augereau. Army of the Reserve. *Munich*—Gen. Wrede, Bavarians. *Franckfort*—Marshal Kellerman, second Army of Reserve, *Raly*—Eugene Beauharnois, Marshal Massena, and Count Grenier.

The other Officers commanding Divisions in Germany are—

Cavalry—Gens. Counts Latour Maubourg, Grouchy, Nansouty, Valence, and St. Germain.

Infantry—Gens. Counts La Bolle, Loison, Bonnet, Molitar, Frant, and Legrand. The Poles, reduced to 15,000, are at Pirna, commanded by Prince Poniatowski; the Cavalry by Gen. Dombrowski.

BULLETIN.

Fleet off Toulon, August 31st, 1813.

The object of the allied army being to recover Taragona and that of the French under Gen. Suchet to withdraw the Garrison there from the former, retired to allow the latter to execute that harmless project, which was accomplished on the 18th August, Gen. Suchet evacuating the City and destroying the fortifications, leaving behind him 200 brass cannon and 30 mortars, rendered useless, but the metal of which can be recast as may be requisite.

In the night of the 19th August, the Garrison of Tortosa made a sortie on the blockading Spanish Army under the Duke del Parque which at first succeeded by surprise. and the loss of the Spaniards was considerable, but the latter rallied and drove the French back who left 80 dead on the field.

Spanish loss 400.

A Spanish Garrison occupies Sarragossa, and thus the whole of Spain west of the Ebro is freed from the presence and exactions of the French Armies.

The only province in which they remain in any great degree of force is Catalonia, the population of which is in arms against them.

Denia Capitulated on the 23d of August.

Mauritius Gazette Extraordinary, November 30, 1813.

On Sunday last arrived the brig Susanna, Captain Jordin, from London 98 days, and brought Papers up to the 22d August last, from which we have selected for the information of our readers the following official accounts.

The Captain states, that a vessel which sailed from England two days after him, that is, on the 25th of August, arrived at Madeira just before he sailed, and brought the Star, in which it was stated that the Armistice was broken up, and that the Austrians had joined the Allies with two hundred thousand men.

On the arrival of General Jourdan's Baton in London, it was laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, who, with that warmth of heart and nobleness of feeling which he possesses so entirely, and can so admirably express, wrote the following Letter to the Chief, who had sent him the trophy of his conquest.

LETTER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT TO FIELD MARSHAL THE MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON.

Carlton House, July 3.

MY DEAR LORD,

Your glorious conduct is beyond all human praise and far above my reward, I know no language the world affords worthy to express it. I feel I have nothing left to say, but devoutly to offer up my Prayers of gratitude to Providence that it has, in its Omnipotent Bounty, blessed my Country and myself with such a General.

You have sent me among the Trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French Field Marshall:—in return, I send you that of England. *The British Army will hail it with enthusiasm—The whole world will acknowledge the valorous efforts which have so imperiously called for it.*

That uninterrupted health and still increasing laurels my continue to crown you through a glorious and long career of life, are the never ceasing and ardent wishes of.

MY DEAR LORD,

Your very sincere and faithful friend.

G. P. R.

From a hasty perusal of such English papers as have yet come to hand, we learn that the Bill for the new Charter passed the House of Commons, on the 13th July, and received the Royal Assent, on the 21st July. On the 22d, Parliament was prorogued till the 23d of August. The Speaker's address and the Prince Regent's reply, will be given as soon as possible.

It is asserted in the English papers that the Spaniards refused to treat with France, at the Congress at Prague, while Ferdinand remained in captivity.—Previous to the Armistice General Van Bulow is said to have defeated Oudinot with an army of 30,000 men—the loss of the enemy said be 2,300 men. A Russian army under Tchernicheff had joined the Crown Prince. A Russian German Legion 15,000 men strong was at Rugen. The Order of the Garter had been conferred on the Emperor of Russia.

It was reported in the beginning of August, that Sir J. Murry was to be tried in Spain, for his conduct at Tarragona. It now appears that he had disembarked at Balagueir. After his retreat He was about to re embark, when Lord William Bentinck arrived, and took the command.

The Empress Louisa quitted Paris on the 22d of July to meet her husband at Mayence.

At a numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen convened at Dublin, it was resolved that a National Monument should be erected to Lord Wellington for his splendid services, to which every landed proprietor in the Kingdom of Ireland should be invited to subscribe. The Times of the 29th July, mentions it as probable that Mr. Canning would be appointed 1st Lord of the Admiralty.

General Graham was slightly wounded, by a ball which grazed his thigh, at the capture of Tolosa on the 25th June.

On the 16th June a set of resolutions concerning the modification of the Company's Charter finally passed the House of Commons. According to their tenor, the political administration of India, with the government of the Indian army, is without any material departure from the conditions granted to the Company in 1793, contiuued to them for a further period of 20 years. The monopoly of the China trade is also conferred on them for the same period; some China commodities, with the exception of tea, may be brought to England circuitously. A dividend of ten and half per cent to be paid on the capital stock, and profits arising from sale of goods, duties on private trade; not however before the payment of accepted bills, and a provision for current expences. The surplus revenue of India to be under the direction of the Board of Controul, applicable to the purchase of the Company's investments. After the reduction of the territorial debt to ten millions, and the home bond debt to three millions, the surplus revenue, after a proper provision for the annual expenditure, is to be set aside and allowed to accumulate as a security for the capital stock, until it shall have amounted to twelve millions. Of any further increase in this fund, the country to have 50 tons, and the Company the remaining portion. The number of his Majesty's troops maintained by the Company in India to be limitted, The Company shall no longer possess an exclusive privilege of trading, tho' their right of sending investment is continued as before. All private ships, not under 350 tons, may proceed from any port of the United Kingdom to any place within the limits of the Company's Charter, and return laden to London or any of the outports. That the owners to such vessels be furnished de jure with a licence, on application to the Court of Directors, and do go first to one of the Company's principal settlements; that if it be their intention to proceed from thence to other ports, they be furnished with a further licence for that purpose from the Court; or in case of their demanding, from the Board of Controul, Licenses to places lying further to the Eastward than Prince of Wales Island, to be supplied by the Board, without the intervention of the Court. Persons desirous of proceeding to India, to be provided by the Court with a certificate, after a form sanctioned by the Board, which shall protect them in their pursuits, during their good behaviour.—The commercial accounts of the Company to be entirely separated from those of a political and territorial nature, The arrangement of accounts to be so made, to be submitted to the Board for their approbation.

General Dearborn's loss at Fort George is stated by himself at 570 men.

A Letter from Richmond of June 20th states that Hampton (on the Chesapeak) has been taken by the English and 500 Americans killed or taken prisoners. Other accounts state that Hampton had been reduced to ashes.

Many letters have been received in Calcutta, from England, via, the Isle of France, down to the middle of August.

The Portsea sailed for England about the latter end of July. By a letter we have received it appears that a ship was under despatch from England for Bengal direct.

The Kedgeree report of the Friendship mentions that the Prince of Orange had been invited by the Dutch to assume the authority of his forefathers in Holland.

The Fleet of Indiamen which sailed from St. Helena, under convoy of the Illustrious, consisting of the Grenville, Lord Castlereagh, Indus, Carrington and Anne, and which were spoken by the outward bound fleet off St. Jago, on the 12th July, reached England on the 12th of August.

THE TIMES, JULY 26.

The Gazette Extraordinary, published yesterday morning, presents the country with an agreeable account of the operations in Canada. It is, indeed, most gratifying to find British troops, in these remote regions, still actuated by true British feelings—and Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, acting, upon a small scale, and with very limited power, the part of Generals, Lieutenant Generals, and Brigadiers.

The first part of the Gazette speaks only of the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, by the enemy, with which we were already acquainted. It is to the other dispatches that we chiefly solicit attention. That of the 3d of June informs us of the capture of the Growler and Eagle, American armed vessels. By the report dated the 14th of May we learn, that the result of an attack made by the enemy upon Colonel Proctor's position, on the Miamieriver, on the 5th of May, was his entire defeat, with the loss, probably, of 1000 or 1200 men. The more remote consequences of this action are most beneficial. The position of Detroit remains secure to us, and we are relieved from any apprehension of the enemy's attempting to pass the Huron river, the north-westernmost frontier of our possessions in Upper Canada.

But above all, the battle of the 6th of June is most gratifying; the enemy was advancing to attack our position at Burlington, when we thought proper to advance upon his camp by night; and with seven hundred firelocks, surprised, defeated, and dispersed a force of three thousand five hundred men; and took two Generals, Chandler and Windsor, the first and second in command, prisoners. The attack upon Sackett's Harbour also deserves notice, for the spirit with which it was conducted, though terminating in no other advantage than a proof of our superiority to the enemy.

QUEBEC PAPERS.

QUEBEC, JUNE 19.

GOOD NEWS FROM UPPER CANADA.—IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES OF GENERAL VINCENT'S VICTORY.

Letters from Kingston, of the 15th instant, received by this day's post, state, that the accounts from General Vincent's army continue to be very favourable. The division of the American army, which, after the affair of the 6th, retreated to Forty Mile Creek, precipitately retired from thence, in consequence of the appearance of our squadron off that place; they were in such panic and confusion, that they left great part of their tents standing. General Vincent had directed Major Evans, with the detachment of the King's, on board the squadrons, to disembark there; and the General sent forward to support them, the grenadier company of the 49th, and a company of the 41st some shots were exchanged between the squadron and the enemy as they retreated.

The enemy began to retire on the 8 h at noon; and our advanced troops, about 400 were in possession of the camp, and in pursuit of the enemy, by seven in the evening. The enemy's force amounted, it is said, to between four and five thousand men, but they did not, we understand, halt until they reached Fort George. They left in our possession five hundred tents, 140 barrels of flour, and other provisions, 100 stand of arms, and a variety of other articles. We took 70 prisoners. They destroyed an immense quantity of their baggage, public and private. Sir James Yeo also destroyed 17 of their boats, laden with provisions and supplies.

A person from Fort George states, that he never saw any thing equal to the dismay and confusion that prevailed amongst the enemy; that they were sending their baggage across the river, and were preparing to defend themselves against an attack, which they hourly expected. Their force, he says, was near 6,000, but sickness, desertion, and almost famine prevailed. It was reported, that they had evacuated Fort Erie and Chippawa. General Lewis commanded the enemy's force that retreated from Forty Mile Creek.

The last accounts are of the 11th, at which time our advance remained in the possession of Forty Mile Creek, anxiously awaiting the result of an expected action between the two squadrons. Sir James Yeo, having received information that Commodore Chauncey was out and preparing to avail himself of the first breeze to go in pursuit of him. Sir James was off Niagara.

Other accounts state, that the Madison and Oneida, with five schooners. were lying off Sackett's Harbour, on the 12th, on which day their new ship was expected to be launched; but the loss of the rigging and Stores, burnt at the time of our attack, would prevent her from being fitted for a month or six weeks.

General Chandler and Winder have arrived at Montreal.

THE MORNING POST—SEPT, 6, 1813.

A Mail from Lisbon has arrived since our last.—The military intelligence by this conveyance is not of so late a date as that which we had previously received. The Spanish Cortes have not only approved of the grant of the estate of Soto de Roma, made by the Regency to Lord Wellington, but made an addition to it of the land of Chanchina, and specifying the grant to be to him and his heirs, according to the Constitution and Laws.

Lord Wellington's army is now stronger than it was before the battle of Vittoria. When he began his march to Vittoria, he had above 97,000 effective men, British, Portuguese and Spanish, besides Mina's and other Spanish corps; and if he enters France, he will be able to do it with 100,000 men at least.

Lord Burgherst is shortly to proceed to the head quarters of the main Austrian army.

General de Jomini, who is gone over to the Allies, is a Swiss. He served under General Moreau, and is esteemed to be one of the best Engineers in the French service.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Grant of an Estate to Lord Wellington.—In the account of the Sittings of the Cortes of the 21st and 22d of July, we have the two following short notices on this subject:—

The Regency, in answer to an address to the Cortes, for appropriating an estate to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, was of opinion, that the estate well known in the valley of Grenada, by the name of Soto de Roma, should be given him. This recommendation was referred to a commission, which reported next day their opinion, that Congress ought to approve of the appropriation of the said fief to the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, his heirs and successors, comprehending therin the territory of las Chanchinas.

SEPTEMBER 3. 1813.

Accounts from the forces employed against St. Sebastian's arrived yesterday. We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter of the 24th, by which we find; that a fresh attack was to be made upon that fortress on the 26th or 27th. The following is an extract:

"BEFORE ST. SEBASTIAN'S AUGUST 24,

"The batteries are to be ready to open on the 26th or 27th, all the heavy artillery having been loaded, and the whole reported to be in condition then to open their fire. The effects are expected to be dreadful, and the enemy seem prepared to meet the force and means employed against them. The next accounts you receive will probably be full of interest."

AUGUST 20.

THE BATTLES OF THE PYRENEES.

The only cavalry engaged in the late battles was a part of the 10th Hussars. Captain Hardinge, belonging to them, was wounded. The Marquis of Worcester, whose troop was not engaged, joined Lord Wellington's Staff, as a superior Aid-de-Camp—a nearly spent shot struck his sword-plate, knocked him off his horse, and glancing, passed through Lord Wellington's sash—His Lordship exposed his person extremely. He was several times known, and attracted, of course, the hottest fire. Some of his staff were wounded, and omitted in the returns—Lord Fitzroy Somerset and Lord Worcester. The attack was made chiefly by French troops that never faced the English before. The retreat was more deplorable than that after the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria; soldiers throwing away their firelocks, and begging on their knees for quarter. Our troops underwent great fatigue, and for some days great privations; but they bore every thing with the greatest cheerfulness, and well have they been repaid for it. In some of the letters, Soult is said to have had 90,000 men under him; but this number is, we think, exaggerated. The Spaniards fought most bravely, and were particularly noticed for their prompt and ready obedience of the orders transmitted to them. The enthusiastic attachment to the Great Lord pervades the Portuguese and Spanish corps, as well as the British.

When the last letters came from St. Sebastian's, the guns were relanding, but were not likely to open again for some days, till a fresh supply of shot arrived. In the mean time, vigorous measures have been adopted to prevent any communication, by sea between the garrison and the land. It is said, that the water was not discovered in the ditch till our troops had mounted the breach.

SIEGE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

EXTRACT FROM A JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE, UP TO THE 26TH ULTIMO.

"On the 24th, two breaches were reported practicable, as was also the advance of Soult. Lord Wellington immediately took the determination of joining the advance, and in the mean while strongly recommended the continuing firing for twenty-four hours longer, so as to destroy, or at least materially injure the defences of the place. Lord Wellington then proceeded full speed for his main battle. On the 25th, in the forenoon, from some causes at present unknown, the assault was ordered, and lamentable has been the result. As fast as our men came up, they were knocked down by the dreadful fire from the defences which bore upon the breaches; and when a few got into them, they were not able to effect any thing, from their weakness. In short, the carnage was so great, that the French themselves called out to our officers to draw the men off—and actually ceased firing upon them. Never was witnessed such heroism as on the part of our soldiery on this trying occasion: particulary the Royals, who, though almost cut to pieces, absolutely refused to retire, till the third or fourth command was issued for them to do so. At length, after great loss in killed and wounded, and some prisoners (mostly made in the body of the place,) the party was withdrawn, and General Graham immediately proceeded to dismantle our batteries, and remove the guns to the water side. During this part of the business, however, the garrison made a sortie, surprising a Portuguese corps, and nearly destroyed the whole of it. Thus ended this calamitous affair."

WAR-OFFICE.

AUGUST 10, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Forces to take rank by brevet in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only as follows, their commissions to be dated June 4, 1813.

Major Generals—Kenneth Macpherson, George Ruffell, Sir Ewen Baillie, Bart. John Macdonald, William Palmer, James Dun, James Dickson, John Peter, George Roberts, Urban Vigors, Archibald Brown, Robert Crocker, James Kerr, Richard Gore, Samuel Watson, Francis Torrens, Cary Lelande, George Hardeyman—to be Lieutenant Generals.

Colonels—Nicholas Carnagie, John Hornford, John Gordon, Thomas Bateman, John Cuppage, Rose Lang, Robert Bell, Tredway Clark, William H. Blachford, Malcolm Grant, John Bailie, William Williamson, Henry White, Gabriel Martindale, James Macgregor, Charles Rumley, G. S. Brown, Walter D. Fawcett—To be Major Generals.

Lieutenent Colonels—John Dighton, Robert Maldane, Robert T. Heath, Thomas Munro, William Toone, Thomas Hawkins, Francis Rutledge, John Crow, Lambert Loveday, Lewis Thomas, Richard Mabert, Robert Bowie, Samuel Palmer, Thomas Hardwicke, Thomas T. Baffet, William Macleod, Edward O'Reily, Henry Webber, George Bowness, Jeremiah Simons, Samuel William Ogg, Robert Gregory, John Doveton, Philip D'Auvergon, Sir John Malcolm, John Hy Symons, Nathaniel Forbes, Augustus Floyer, Richard Faith, James Geo. Graham, George Martin, Samuel Wilson, Andrew M'Cally, Henry Grace, John Arnold, Charles Crawford—to be Colonels

Majors—Hugh Rose, William Lewis, Charles Monatt, John Colebrooke, John Crofdell, Richard Willoughby, John Nuthall, Montague Coffby, Samuel Dalrymple, William Brooks, George Raban, Anthony Adams, William Nicholl, Peter Grant, William Cuppage—to be Lieutenant Colonels.

Captains — William Burke, James Limond, Hugh O'Donnell, Patrick George Blair, John Noble, James D. Brown, Anthony Weldon, Robert Bentley, William Dickson, Archibald Watson, Henry Roome, William Dick, John Wiffett, Thomas Fiott De Havilland, Henry Rudland, John Cotgrave, John Fotheringham, William W. Stewart—to be Majors.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 21.

20th Light Dragoons—Capt. R. B. Newland to be Major.

60th Foot—Major Gen. George Murray to be Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion; Major H. John, from the 95th, to be Lt. Col.; Capt. Henry Wyndham, from the 10th Light Drags. to be Major; also, 15 Lieutenants to be Captains of Companies; 12 Ensigns to be Lieutenants; and 13 Gents. to be Ensigns in the same Regt.

71st ditto—Brevet Col. Thos. Reynell, to be Lieut Col.

6th W. I. Regiment—Capt. T. B. Bainford, from the 30th, to be Major.

BREVET—Captains George Baring, D. G. L. and Francis Scott, 59th Regiment, to be Majors.

STAFF—Col. Digby Hamilton, Royal Waggon Train, to be Waggon-Master General, with the temporary rank of Major-General in the Army.

The Spanish Nation has conferred upon Field Marshall the Marquis of Wellington, the title of Prince of Vittoria.

PROCLAMATION BY SOULT.

Marshal Soult, before he entered Spain, issued a Proclamation to his Army, in which he says—

"That he has been sent by the Emperor to the command of his Armies of Spain, and that his Imperial Majesty's Instructions, and his own intentions, were to drive the British across the Ebro, and celebrate the Emperor's birth day in the town of Victoria."

A copy of this Proclamation was found among part of his baggage which fell into our hands. It so happened, however, unluckily for both Soult and his Master, that the Prince of Orange arrived with the news of the enemy's having been driven into France on the very day when they were to be so merry, and joyful, and victorious at Victoria! Sunday was the Anniversary of Buonaparte's birth day.

Soult expected not only to relieve Pampeluna, but to fix himself again on the Ebro, and probably to reinforce himself with Suchet's army. He had in all between 60 and 70,000 men independently of Suchet's force. That he should so soon collect such a force may appear extraordinary; but it must be recollected that the Armistice was signed the day before the battle of Victoria, and hence troops not being immediately wanted in Germany, many divisions which might otherwise have been sent thither, were dispatched to the frontiers of Spain, where hostilities were still going on, and the danger was most pressing. If the Armistice should not be prolonged, Buonaparte will not be able to weaken any further his force in Germany.

Extract of a letter from an officer of high rank in the army of Lord Wellington, dated Lazaca, August 3.

"We never yet saw such desperate fighting, or experienced resistance so obstinate as on these days (the 28th and 30th.) The manœuvres of the enemy were admirable, and all his positions chosen with infinite skill, either for attack or defence, victory or defeat. He could assail us from most of his crowned points with great advantage, or he could reinforce and protect his troops on these stations with celerity and effect. If successful, they were well calculated to ensure the fruits of victory, and if beaten, to save him from the disasters of retreat. Yet from all these positions he was completely forced, and dreadfully cut up in his retreat, which it required all his efforts to cover in any way, so as to prevent its being converted into a disorderly flight, notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the ground, which in many places defied combined and extensive movements.

"Lord Wellington *was struck by a spent musquet bullet, which lodged in his sash*, but thank Heaven, did no harm to our beloved Commander. His Lordship says he never met with so daring and powerful an enemy; but it seemed only to rouse the British lions more to vanquish him. Indeed nothing can describe the devotedness and ardour of our forces. The Portuguese acted nobly. The Marquis of Worcester was struck by a ball and fell from his horse; but this brave young Nobleman was only stunned, and was soon ready again to partake in the glory of his comrades.

"The defiles and passes, which abound in this district, afforded much facility and security to the flying force. We have nevertheless taken great abundance of stores, baggage. &c. Numerous prisoners are hourly bringing in; and I do not think their total loss can be less than 20,000 men.

ANOTHER LETTER.

"Camp, Pyrennees, August 4, 1813.

"Here we are again on the French side of these immense mountains, looking over a great extent of of Gascony. Poor Soult has made a pretty expedition of it! excluding his stragglers in the mountains, he is 20,000, men horse de combat, we have accounted for 13,000 of them in the course of this week. Had Lord Wellington's admirable plans been carried exactly into execution, and as he directed, not a man of the army could have returned into France. At one time we very nearly had a batch of their Generals, namely the Duke of Dalmatia, Count D'Erlon, Count De St. Poll, Choiffeul, and Moneu.

"Pampeluna must soon fall. The Garrison have for the last ten days been living on horse flesh, after the fall of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian. Lord Wellington means to invest Bayonne.

HAMPSHIRE COURIER.

AUGUST 9, 1813.

Gottenburgh mails have arrived with letters of the date of the 25th ultimo; and Petersburgh Gazettes to the 19th ultimo. A meeting took place between the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, on the 11th and 12th.—Lord Cathcart and Mr. Thornton, assisted on the occasion. The King of Prussia afterwards returned to Berlin. Sir C. Stewart was at Stralsund, on the 14th ultimo, and Mr. Thornton was expected there the following day. Sir Robert Wilson had arrived at Colberg, on the 9th. The prolongation of the Armistice, is stated to have excited great dissatisfaction, both in Pomerania and the Prussian States. It appears to have been only extended to the 10th of August.

Barclay de Tolli, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, in his address to his troops, enjoins the superior officers to devote all their attention to the discipline of the troops, and to prepare for new victories.

General Benningsen has been appointed Commander in Chief of the army of reserve, which includes the corps that have been lately assembled in Poland. The Petersburgh papers are stated to breathe a most warlike spirit, and every exertion is making for a renewal of hostilities, should the Armistice terminate in war.

From the accounts we receive from the Continent, it appears, that the Armistice was made and prolonged in compliance with the wishes of Bonaparte, seconded by the mediation of the Emperor of Austria. There seems to be a general feeling in the subjects of the Allies, that the measure will be ultimately injurious to their interests, and that Bonaparte is only gaining time to increase his strength, in order that he may pursue his plans with more effect hereafter.

The Earl of Aberdeen is appointed as Plenipotentiary on the part of this country, to assist at the Court of Austria.—Mr. Monier goes as his Secretary. They are expected to sail for Yarmouth, in the Cydnus frigate, for Stralsund, in a few days. The deputation, with the Order of the Garter for the Emperor of Russia, go out in the same vessel.

Private advices from our army in Spain, inform us, that Soult is arrived in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, and has taken the command of the dispersed French army, lately under Jourdan. He has taken a position on the Adana river, from Bayonne to Oleron, with about 56,000 men. In consequence of this, Lord Wellington has made a halt for the purpose of concentrating his forces. The following is stated to be the position of his forces, at the date of the last advices. "The 1st "and 5th divisions are under General Graham, "before St. Sebastians: the 7th and light divi-"sions on the right of the Bidassoa river, yet still "within the frontier, near Lesaco; Longa, be-"tween Irun and Lesaco; the 3d, 4th, and 6th "divisions are withdrawn from Pampeluna, and "marching to Lesaco, to join the Marquis's "of Wellington; the 2d division and Conde "D'Amarante (Silviera's) occupy respectively the "two great Passes of Roncevalles and Maya; "the one from Pampeluna to Bayonne, the other "from Pampeluna to St. Jean Port de Pied; O' "Donnel, with the Spanish army of reserve, still "continues to blockade Pampeluna."

Commodore Rodgers.—We have again our hopes revived, that this American Hero is destined to pay this Country a visit. The last Gottenburgh mail brings an article dated Gottenburgh, July 23, which states the *President* to be at Bergen in Norway. The following letter may be considered almost as conclusive:—

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Gavin, agent to Lloyd's, dated Gottenburgh, July 23, 1813.

"Having information of the arrival of the United States' frigate *President* at Bergen, in Norway, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of transmitting the same to you as authentic, it being communicated to me by the Commander of the *Forward* gunbrig, who arrived here on the 20th inst. and who had spoken several Danish fishing-boats, from whom he received the intelligence, and it is since further confirmed by a Gentleman resident at Dram in Norway, who arrived here yesterday, and informed me that his house at Dram had received different letters from Bergen, stating the circumstance."

HAMPSHIRE ASSIZES.

DUELLING.

Edward M'Guire, Andrew Dillon, Joseph Gilchrist and *Daniel O'Brien*, were charged with the wilful murder of Lieutenant Blundell, in a duel in the Isle of Wight.

The Rev. John Barwis is a Magistrate, residing at Niton, in the Isle of Wight.—On the 8th of July, about eight in the evening, was informed that Mrs. White, mother-in law to Lieut. Blundell, the deceased, wished to see him; he went to her about dusk; in consequence of what she said, he went to the White Lion, and asked the landlord for Mr. M'Guire, who came to him, and they walked backward and forward near the inn. He told Mr. M'Guire in consequence of information, he must bind him to keep the peace. Mr. M'Guire replied, he was a peaceable man, and that he had been ill used; that Blundell had raised a report that he had supplied M'Guire with clothes. Witness said he must do his duty, if he persisted in his intention of fighting, and requested him to go to the Barracks immediately. He replied he should be happy to oblige him and he repeated his request, and required his word and honour that he would not fight Blundell; M'Guire replied, I give you my word of honour that I will not challenge Blundell; on which they parted, and M'Guire went towards the Barracks. Witness returned to the White Lion, and desired Blundell might be brought to him: he waited a considerable time, but he did not come; went to the house where he was, and saw Blundell, with Lieuts. Dillon and A. O'Brien. Mr. Blundell came to him and they had some conversation. Mr. Blundell returned, and so did the witness; addressing himself to the company, Lieut. Dillon sitting at the head of the table, he said he feared they were there on no good; that he was Magistrate, and that he came to keep the peace; that if there was any disposition to a duel, he should bind them over. Mr. Blundell then took the lead in the conversation, and said, in certain situations, Gentlemen in the army were obliged to fight duels. Dillon observed, if any officer in his regiment refused to fight he should feel it is duty to inform the Commanding Officer. The rest with the exception of Blundell, followed, but did not say so much about it. Witness then repeated that he would have no fighting, and asked if there was no intermediate course; he was told by Mr. Dillon, that fighting there must be in some situations. After a little more conversation, he retired, saying there should be no fighting; Mr. Dillon said to him, there "should be no fighting in your district." They were then eating and drinking freely. Witness then went home.

The Judge censured Mr. Barwis for not acting more promptly.

Cross Examined—is quite certain Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien were at the Red Lion. When he saw them before the Coroner, he recognised them. O'Brien did not say much, but what he said accorded with Dillon.

James Fitzgerald, private in the 96th regiment of foot, is servant to Gilchrist, was so on the 9th of this month; was in Parkhurst Barracks on that morning. By order of his master, he took to Newport a box; did not at that time know its contents, went to Mr. Webb's for a hat for him and afterwards went with his master to where the duel was fought at the back of Carisbook Castle. Mr. M'Guire was with his master. Soon after they were there, Mr. Blundell and Mr. Hemmings came to the spot; when they met they proceeded to the back of the Castle, and Mr. Hemmings measured out the ground, taking either 12 or 13 paces; Hemmings asked Mr. Gilchrist for a pistol; Gilchrist answered, if you have it, it shall be without my consent, and against my wishes, that they should be used on this day; on which Mr. Hemmings was desired by Mr. Blundell to get one of his own, and the pistol was produced and loaded. Mr. Hemmings gave the word, and both fired together. Blundell stood his ground, and handed his pistol to Hemmings. Hemmings said the pistol was burst and Blundell was asked to borrow one of Gilchrist, as he wished to have another shot. Then Gilchrist and Hemmings went to Blundell, and afterwards to M'Guire, but he did not hear what passed. After this they loaded M'Guire's pistols, and each took one. Hemmings gave the word, they fired, and Mr. Blundell fell. M'Guire, Gilchrist, and Hemmings came up to him. Blundell said, my dear M'Guire, I am dying, but I forgive you from my heart and soul; then Gilchrist shook hands with him, and said, are you satisfied, that we have behaved as Gentlemen to day; he replied yes, my dear Gilchrist I die in peace with you all. Witness was sent for a Doctor, whom he met coming out; and when he returned, the parties were all gone.

Mr. Wm. Dunlop is surgeon of the 98th regiment; on the 9th inst. he was called on to attend Mr. Blundell about one o'clock, at Newport; he was lying on his back, his clothes taken off, and a medical gentleman attending. The ball had entered between the back bone and shoulder blade, had passed through the lungs, and struck the sixth rib on the left side, and lodged under the arm.

T. Rayles, Captain and Adjutant a[illegible] Army Depot, in the Isle of Wight, on the 9th was in company with the deceased Blundell, [illegible] consequence of a letter witness waited on the deceased, who told him he was mortally wounded; witness told him he was sent by General Taylor to enquire into the circumstances, & requested to him inform him who were the seconds; he replied Hemmings was his second, Gilchrist the other's; he said, that Mr. M'Guire and he had had an altercation but that it was not his wish to meet Mr. M'Guire; he would have settled it; but that he was in a manner

compelled; he said several officers had been to him, their names were O'Brien, Dillon, and several others, that he did not owe Mr. M'Guire any animosity. It was between four and five in the afternoon when he went down to Blundell, he understood on the same day the duel took place; there were several persons in the room when he went there, but he did not particularly observe any one. He went to Blundell for the purpose of collecting the particulars; he told him it was not his intention to have fought if he could have avoided it; that he had he Adjutant General's permission to go to London; that he intended to let the business pass over, and to have got on the half pay, and that he was going off on that day. O'Brien and Dillon told him, if he did not meet M'Guire he should be discarded. Witness could not learn how the dispute originated.

Henry White was father-in law to the deceased; saw him on the 10th inst. and was told by him he had received a wound, which he supposed would be mortal; said he was sorry to see him in such a situation; that it was not his fault; it was a malicious business; that he could not help it, and that he did not wish to fight; that O'Brien and Dillon, and others, had come down to the White Lion the evening before, and he was obliged to do it by the officers he had been conversing with.

Mr. *Dillon*, in his defence, said, he was not aware of being implicated in this charge, till yesterday morning; and from the shortness of the notice, he could not procure the witnesses he could have procured, if the time had been longer.

Mr. *M'Guire* said, he was a native of Ireland, and a stranger to this country; that he was challenged by the deceased, and as a Gentleman, was obliged to accept it.

Mr. *Gilchrist* said, he was a native of Scotland, & that from the shortness of the time, since the transaction, he had not sufficient time to obtain his witnesses to his character.

Mr. *O'Brien*, who is a native of Ireland, said there had not been time to acquaint his connections with his situation.

M'Guire received a good character from Captain Davis, and Rev. Mr. Barwis—Mr Dutch, the surgeon knows M'Guire; he has borne a very good character. Captain Rayles gave M'Guire a favourable character, Lieutenant J. Husom, of the 89th, had known Mr. Gilchrist since the year 1809; since that period he has borne the best possible character. Dr. Dunlop has known Gilchrist since he has been at the Depot; his conduct and character had been most gentlemanly.

Guilty—Death; but respited till 21st of Aug.

LONDON, August 8th, 1813

Dispatches have arrived with important Intelligence from the Army, and from America. The Intelligence from the Army naturally claims our first attention. The French Marshal has issued an order which may be considered as indicative of his intention to enter France. It bears the impression of two of the most prominent features of his Lordship's character, Wisdom and Humanity. He directs the Officers to preserve the most exact discipline, to treat the people well, recollecting always that the two Nations are at war because Buonaparte will not allow them to be at Peace. He inveighs in the warmest terms against the idea of revenging on the peaceful Inhabitants of France, The conduct of the French Soldiers in Spain. The Order will be found below.—The fall of St. Sebastian will be the signal for passing the Pyrenees.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ALLIED ARMY.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE GREAT LORD.

Irunia, July 9, 1813.

The Commander of the Forces is anxious to draw the attention of the Officers of the Army to the situation in which they have hitherto been among the people of Portugal and Spain, and that in which they may hereafter find themselves among those of the frontiers of France.

"2d. Every Military precaution must, henceforward, be used to obtain intelligence and to prevent surprize. General and Superior Officers at the head of detached Corps will take care to keep up a constant and regular communication with the corps upon the right and left, and with their rear: and the Soldiers and their Followers must be prevented from leaving their Camps and Cantonments on any account whatever.

"3d. Notwithstanding that these precautions are absolutely necessary, as the Country in front of the Army is the Enemy's, the Commander of the Forces is particularly desirous that the Inhabitants should be well treated, and private property respected.

"4th. Officers and Soldiers must recollect that their Nations are at War with France, solely because the Rulers of the French Nation will not allow them to be at Peace, and is desirous of forcing them to submit to his yoke, and they must not forget the worst of the evils suffered by the enemy in his profligate invasion of Spain and Portugal, have been occasioned by the irregularities of the Soldiers, and their cruelties, authorized and encouraged by their Chiefs, towards the unfortunate and peaceful Inhabitants of the Country.

"5th. To revenge this conduct on the peaceful Inhabitants of France, would be unmanly and unworthy of the Nations to whom the Commander of the Forces now addresses himself, and at events would be the occasion of similar and worse evils to the Army at large, than those which the enemy's Army have suffered in the Peninsula, and would eventually prove highly injurious to the public interests.

"6th.—The Rules therefore which have hitherto been observed in requiring and taking, and giving receipts for the supplies from the country, are to be continued in the villages on the French Frontiers, and the Commissaries attached to each of the Armies of the several nations, will receive the Orders from the Commander in Chief of the Army of each Nation, respecting the mode and period of paying for such supplies."

Admiralty Office, July 24.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir George Collier, of His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, addressed to Admiral Lord Keith, and transmitted by His Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Surveillante, off Guiteria, July 24.

I have now the honor to report that Guiteria was evacuated by the Enemy this morning at daybreak, and soon afterwards occupied by a division under Baron de Menglana. The Enemy appears to have been so pressed by the appearance of the shipping, after his determination had been taken, that most of the Cannon were left serviceable, and all his provisions, calculated for some Months; but it is with regret I mention, that about 3 o'clock p. m we witnessed a most awful explosion, which by a refinement in cruelty, appears to have been intended to destroy all the poorer inhabitants at a blow. The magazine, contained near 200 Barrels of Gun Powder, and dug in the solid rock connected with the mole, where the fishing Boats lay, had been prepared and a lighted match left with it; two casks of wine, previously broached, were also left by the wall, offering a temptation to the lower classes of the inhabitants; but this circumstance most providentially proved their great preservation. The Spanish Commandant on entering, observed the confusion likely to ensue, ordered the Inhabitants from the mole into the town, and while means were taken to force the door, the explosion took place, and destroyed about 20 of the Garrison and Fishermen, as well as all the boats in or near the mole.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the castle, town, and port of Passage, were recovered from the enemy yesterday, and its Garrison of one hundred and thirty six men, cut off from St. Sebastian, were taken by a part of the Spanish Brigade of Longa, under the immediate orders of Don Gaspar, attached to Sir Thomas Graham's Division. The Spanish loss on this occasion was very trifling.

MAURITIUS GAZETTES.

November 20, 1813.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

JULY 22,

The House met at half past one o'clock, the doors having been some time previously opened for the admission of Ladies and Gentlemen having Peers' orders.

The greater part of the Peers seats were occupied by Ladies elegantly dressed, and the space below the bar was much crowded. On the entrance of the Lord Chancellor, prayers were read by the Bishop of Chester. The Dukes of York, Clarence, Suffex and Cambridge, entered the House in their robes. The other Peers present were also in their robes, amongst whom were, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Caledonia, Viscount Melville, Lord Percy, Lord Ellenborough, &c. &c. &c. Several of the Judges, amongst whom were Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Gibbs, Mr. Justice Dampier, &c. &c. also attended. At twenty minutes past two, a royal salute of Artillery announced the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Soon afterwards His Royal Highness entered the House in procession, the Earl of Liverpool carrying the Sword of State, Earl Bathurst the Cap of Maintenance, and the Earl of Yarmouth the Prince Regent's Coronet as Prince of Wales, attended also by Lord Guydir as Dep. Great Chamberlain of England, the Earl of Cholmondely, Lord Steward, the Marquis of Winchester Groom of the Stole, the King at Arms, Heralds, Mace bearers, &c.—His Royal Highness was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, wearing his robes and a cock'd Hat & Feather, His Royal Highness having taken his seat upon the throne, the Royal Dukes being seated in their chairs to the left of the Throne, the Earl of Liverpool standing close upon the left of His Royal Highness, and the Marquis of Winchester on the right, the other Lords who formed part of the Procession standing on each side, and the Lord Chancellor behind to the right. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to command the attendance of the Commons. Shortly afterwards the Speaker in his full dress robes, accompanied by a great number of Members, came to the Bar, making their obeisances to the Prince Regent, who also took off his hat, and bowed.

The Speaker, who held in his hand the Vote of Credit Bill, then addressed the Prince Regent and delivered the following Speech.

"May it Please Your Royal Highness;

"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in this Parliament assembled, have closed the supplies for the service of the present year—and reflecting upon the various transactions which have come before us, we look back with satisfaction upon those which concern our domestic policy, entertaining also a confident hope in the prosperous issue of those great events which must regulate the settlement of our Foreign relations.

"Under the pressure of great burdens at home, and the still continuing necessity for great exertions, a plan has been devised and executed, which by a judicious and skilful arrangement of our finances, will for a considerable period postpone, or greatly mitigate the demands for new taxation, and at the same time materially accelerate the final extinction of the National Debt.

"Our reviving commerce also looks forward to those new fields of enterprize which are opening in the East; and after long and laborious discussion, we presume to hope, that (in conformity with the injunctions delivered to us by Your Royal Highness at the commencement of the present Session,) such prudent and adequate arrangements have been made for the future Government of the British Possessions in India, as will combine the greatest advantages of commerce and revenue, and provide also for the lasting prosperity and happiness of that vast and populous proportion of the British Empire.

"But, Sir, these are not the only objects to which our attention has been called: other momentous changes have been proposed for our consideration. Adhering, however, to those laws by which the Throne, the Parliament, and the Government of this country, are made fundamentally Protestant, we have consented to allow that those who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction should be authorised to administer the powers and jurisdictions of this Realm, willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as I trust we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to Religious Toleration. With respect to the Established Church, following the munificent example of the last Parliament, we have continued the same annual grant for improving the value of its smaller benefices; and we have at the same time, endeavoured to provide more effectually for the general discharge of those sacred duties of a Church Establishment, which, by forcing the moral and religious character of a brave and intelligent people, have, under the blessings of God, laid the deep foundations of British greatness.

"Sir, by your Royal Highness's commands we have also turned our views to the state of our Foreign relations. In the North, we rejoice to see, by the Treaties laid before us, that a strong barrier is erected against the inordinate ambition of France, and we presume to hope that the time may now be arriving which shall set bounds to her remorless spirit of conquest.

"In our contest with America, it must be always remembered that we have not been the aggressors. Slow to take up arms against those who should have been naturally our friends by the original ties of kindred—a common language—and [as might have been hoped], by a joint zeal in the cause of national liberty, we must now, nevertheless, put forth our whole strength, and maintain, with our ancient superiority upon the ocean, those maritime rights which we have resolved never to surrender.

"But, Sir, whatever doubts, may cloud the rest of our views and hopes, it is to the Peninsula that we look with sentiments of unquestionable delight and triumph, there the world has seen two gallant and independent nations rescued from the total grasp of fraud and tyranny, by British Councils and British valour; and within the space of five years from the dawn of our successes at Roleia and Vimiera, the same illustrious Commander has received the tribute of our admiration and gratitude for the brilliant passage of the Douro, the hard fought battle of Talavera, the day of Busaco, the Deliverance of Portugal, the Mural Crowns won at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the splendid victory of Salamanca and the decisive overthrow of the armies of France in their total rout at Vittoria; deeds which have made all Europe ring with his renown, and have covered the British name with a blaze of unrivalled glory.

"Sir, that the cause of this country and of the world might not at such a crisis suffer from any want of zeal on our part to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's Government, we have finished our supplies with a large and liberal aid, to enable your Royal Highness to take all such measures as the emergencies of public affairs may require, for disappointing or defeating the enterprizes and designs of the enemy.

"The Bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness for this purpose, is entituled.—

"An Act for enabling His Majesty to raise the sum of five millions for the service of Great Britain and for applying the sum of 200,000l. for the service of Ireland."

To which Bill, His Majesty's faithful Commons with all humility, intreat his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Speaker having concluded, and bowed to the Prince, His Royal Highness moved his Hat.

The Clerks then made their obeisances, and Mr. Rashleigh, the deputy Clerk of the Crown, read the title of the Vote of Credit Bill. Mr. Cowper, the Clerk's assistant of the Parliaments, made his obeisance and the Prince Regent having moved his hat, Mr. Cowper notified the Royal Assent in the usual form and word, as applied to a money Bill, namely, "*Le Roy remercie ses bon sujets, accepte leur benevolence et ainsi le veut.*"

The title of the remaining Bill, the Penitentiary House Bill, was then read by Mr. Rashleigh, and His Royal Highness having moved his hat, Mr. Cowper notified the Royal Assent in the usual form and words, as applied generally to a public bill, namely, *Le Roy le veut.*"*

* *The Prince Regent then delivered the Speech which we published in our last Paper.*

The Lord Chancellor standing at the foot of the throne, then said,—

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, orders that the Parliament be prorogued until Monday the 23d day of August next; to be then held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday the 23d day of the month of August next.

His Royal Highness took off his hat and bowed; and the Speaker and the Commons having made their obeisances, retired from the Bar. His Royal Highness then quitted the House in procession, in the same manner, as on his entrance, and the House was gradually cleared.

MAURITIUS GAZETTE,—Dec. 11, 1813

We have extracted from the Courier of the 18th August last, the following Letters containing several interesting particulars with regard to the Battles of the Pyrenees. They seem to be written with candour and that spirit of liberality which we cannot but approve of;—The writer of the first, at the same time that he bestows all due praise on the extraordinary valour of our own troops, does justice to the bravery and what is still more honorable to them, the humanity displayed by the enemy on the same occasion.

Head Quarters, Lezaco, Aug. 3, 1813.

"I am most happy to inform you, that Soult has completely failed in his attempt to relieve Pampeluna besides suffering the disgrace of three defeats in different battles, and the loss of nearly 15,000 men, baggage, &c.

On the 20th ultimo, partly by surprize, he forced the pass of Maya, with an immense army and pushed on by our right towards Pampeluna, of course it became a race between us, (such marching I never had before,) and a trial of fatigue between the Generals. Lord Wellington succeeded, and threw the army between the French and Pampeluna, occupying a strong position, as did the enemy. On the 28th, I had the pleasure of witnessing British valour and constancy, defeat French impetuosity: four times did they storm a hill occupied by our fourth division, (already weakened by severe fighting the previous day) and, with such determination, that I am sure none other than British troops could have maintained their position. Luckily for us we held them on that hill, for if it had been lost, Pampeluna would have been delivered, our right turned, and our army cut off from the Vittoria road. The slaughter was immense. You may guess what the French lost, charging in great numbers four times up a steep hill, and being driven back every time. The 4th division you may with truth say, did cover themselves with glory. On the 29th, we had little or no fighting. On the 30th, Lord Wellington attacked them. I had got up early in the morning, expecting a battle, and with great difficulty ascended a mountain, about one mile and a half in front of Pampeluna, which gave me a view of both armies already engaged; the 6th division was attacking a village called Cerolea, at the bottom of a mountain occupied by the French columns, and after some sharp work, drove them out of it; I got down the hill as fast as I could, and kept close up to Captain Cairn's brigade of Artillery, belonging to the 6th division, who opened upon them a dreadful fire. mind when Captain Cairns began, three French columns were not above 300 yards from our guns, engaged with our Infantry; I was about a 100 yards on one side of Cairn's guns, so that I could see plainly the effect of our fire, for one hour the French stood exposed to five pieces of artillery playing upon them with spherical shells; I saw them falling down by dozens,—such gaps in their lines; at last they moved off slowly, and in capital order, and in about one hour all were off, excepting 2,500, who laid down their arms, being surrounded. Certainly they behaved well on this occasion: their dead which I saw in the village and on the hill were very numerous, as I got up the hill to see what effect the shells had had. I cannot give you any account of General Hill's battle, a great way to our left; he was too strongly attacked at first, and it was necessary to reinforce him. From the 31st of July to the 2d of August we had been driving Soult with great loss, over the passes of the Pyrenees.—Yesterday, as we marched to the place, the road was strewed with their bodies, the villages full of their wounded; in several houses, I saw them lying on the same spots where they had been placed, their wounds dressed, but *few were alive*. Some of our soldiers were there too; their wounds were dressed as well or better than those of their enemies. They have behaved very well to those few wounded prisoners of our's whom they took. Soult has fled into France some say; others, that he is wandering in the mountains. We are about two leagues from the French frontier. I can see Bayonne, and fifty miles into Gascony.

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER.

August 4th.

On the retreat of the enemy, we came up to Biezan with General Gautier, and 1500 men, escorting the convoy of provisions, [100 cars, and 250 laden mules,] intended for Pampeluna. We had only 100 men of General Byng's brigade. The enemy, was however, attacked without any hesitation, and fled precipitately, leaving all the convoy, and 500 prisoners in our hands. In fact the spirit of the French Army is broken, and I do not believe that the presence of Buonaparte himself would re-organize it.

In the baggage of Joseph Buonaparte, which fell into our hands, was found a letter from Buonaparte to him, in which he says, that the principal hope he has, with respect to Spain, is that the troops may be able to maintain a defensive position; that he had succeeded himself in gaining a battle at Bautzen over the Allies—but that it was severely contested, and that the times were past when one battle decided the fate of the war. That the Governments on the Continent had grown wiser by experience, but that he trusted this success would confirm the confederation of the Rhine in their attachment to him. He then breaks out into a violent strain of invective against Murat, whom he accuses of the greatest ingratitude in having abandoned him at so critical a period, and retired to Naples. He accompanies this invective with some menaces to be executed at a proper season, and concludes by professions of attachment to him (Joseph) for having been the only one of his brothers (Jerome excepted) that remained constantly faithful to him.

EUROPE

Deaths]—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fane, of the 50th Foot, of wounds received at the battle of Vittoria.
Lady Charlotte Finch.
Dr. Randolph Bishop of London.

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